

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the old postage stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one dollar.

NOTICE.

Subscribers on the route below Eleventh street are cautioned not to pay any money to the late carrier, A. J. Clark. All arrangements and current subscriptions must be paid to Richard Bobbitt, who now serves the route.

To Our Evening Subscribers.
We have heretofore been serving our Sunday edition to our Evening patrons without additional charge. Since we have enlarged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER can only be had at the clerk's desk or from news-boys. It will not be delivered to regular subscribers after this.

Barbecue in Owen County.
The citizens of Owen County, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, near NEW LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEMBER. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people.

The Courier at Nashville.
Messrs. GREEN & CO., are the sole and exclusive agents of the COURIER at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.
There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting.

Peace Meeting and Flag Raising.
A whet flag will be raised at Mr. Wright's, at the forks of the Birdstown and Taylorsville pike, three miles from the city, Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Southern Rights Meeting Saturday Night.
There was a glorious rally of the Southern Rights men at Concert Hall Saturday night. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by H. F. Sharrill, Esq., H. W. Green, Capt. Clarence Prentice, and Capt. Boussard Orsby.

FACTS AND REMOVS.—It cannot be denied that there was much excitement in the city Saturday, and unfortunately much cause for it. It was known at an early hour that a large number of the "Home Guard" had left the city in the morning for the purpose of capturing some contraband goods, somewhere near Boston, on the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

It was also rumored that a body of armed men were in the vicinity of the Lebanon Junction for the avowed purpose of preventing the passage of arms and munitions of war to the Lincolnites in the interior of the State. By many a collision was feared between these parties, but we believe none occurred; and indeed we do not know that they were armed men at the Junction. At all events, we earnestly hope that no trouble ensued.

We are informed that the members of the Home Guard, who, it is stated, were acting as deputies of Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port, overtook the contrabandists, and rescued a rich harvest of booty as their reward.

It is also reported, but with what truth we are not prepared to say, that rails were torn up on the railroad track, near Boston, on the Lebanon branch, by which the cars were thrown off, and several persons injured. We will have more definite accounts to-day.

SOLDIERS FROM CAMP JOE HOLT.—About 1 o'clock Saturday evening, Brig. Gen. ROUSSEAU, with a reg't, about 1,000 men, crossed the river from Camp Joe Holt, and passed through Main street. They were fully armed and equipped, having their muskets and bayonets fixed.

It was rumored that this regiment was on a visit to the city for the purpose of being presented with a flag. Then why come in such martial array? Their presence in this city was not greeted by any other demonstration than shouts for "Jeff. Davis" by a few squads of boys. No one appeared glad to see these soldiers on Kentucky soil.

KILLED.—Mr. D. W. McCarthy, who for years was a printer in the Courier office, was killed accidentally Saturday at the Lebanon Junction. He made a misstep and fell on the road, and the cars passed over his body, killing him instantly. His body was brought to the city for interment.

We believe Mr. McCarthy was with a party of men who left the city for the purpose of taking some wagons which, it is charged, contained contraband goods.

WE are indebted to Mr. Jos. Werne, of the firm of Kitts and Werne, of this city, for St. Louis papers in advance of the mail.

Mr. Werne has just returned from a visit to his friends at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and gives a deplorable account of the state of affairs there. He says that a reign of terror has been inaugurated, and outrages perpetrated upon all classes of the community—Unionists and Southern Rights men. Mr. Werne was arrested and imprisoned for seven days, by Col. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois.

The Kentucky Regiments at Camp Boone and Barnett Furnished with 5,000 Stand of Arms.
We learn from a gentleman, just arrived from Camp Boone, that the Kentucky regiments stationed at Camp Boone and Barnett have been furnished with 5,000 stand of arms of the most approved and effective pattern. There are some 3,000 well drilled Kentuckians at Camp Boone and Barnett, and hundreds are arriving daily.

FREEMAN FEMALE SCHOOL.—We call attention to the advertisement of this flourishing institution. Conducted by an admirable corps of teachers, and supervised by a Board of Trustees responsible for its management, it has been for several years a credit to the city.

The New York World and all the other Abolition papers say that "Jeff. Davis & Co. are making war upon us." Then why don't "us, and Jeff. Davis say, "let us alone,"

Lincoln Soldiers on the Soil of Kentucky.

Our city was thrown into great excitement, Saturday, by the unheralded and unexpected arrival of Rousseau's Brigade, from their encampment at Jeffersonville. Their reception was by no means flattering—shouts for Jeff. Davis, greeting them all along the entire line of their march. The prevailing sentiment, so far as we could learn of moderate Unionists as well as Southern Rights men, was of deep indignation, that Lincoln's soldiers should tread the soil of Kentucky.

We are reliably informed that the brigade marched our streets with loaded guns.

We understand that the brigade leaves Jeffersonville on Monday, for St. Louis. They go there to fight our brethren of Missouri, thousands of whom are Kentuckians, and the sons of Kentuckians. Their mission is to war against the people of the South and their institutions, and we are gratified that our citizens of all parties received them sullenly, and with no demonstrations of rejoicings.

It was an exceedingly untimely move, in the present excited state of the public mind, for Rousseau to bring his brigade into this State. It was a manifest violation of the neutrality of the State, as much so, in fact, as if he had come here to assume military control. We should not be at all surprised, if Tennessee should hold the coming of Rousseau's brigade to the State as a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and should act accordingly.

SCOUTING EXPEDITION—HOME GUARDS LEAVING HOME.—We learn that four or five companies of Home Guards left the city Saturday on a scouting, or scout expedition. A special train was used on the Nashville road, the object being to intercept a train of wagons laden with contraband goods. They started about daylight, and some reports were that they were bound for Elizabethtown, and others that Boston and Rolling Fork were their destination.

It was also reported that the six pieces of cannon destined for the Lincoln camp in Garrard county, were taken on the train. In these facts, the managers of the railroad have committed a great wrong.

We heard a rumor at one o'clock that a collision had occurred between the companies of the Home Guard and Capt. Hay's company at Elizabethtown, in which the former were worsted, and had sent to the city for aid. We hope the rumor is unfounded.

We have just ascertained that the rumor of a collision is unfounded.

WE publish to-day another letter from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York—remarkable, and all his writings are, for practical views and great force of argument. Dr. Hunter is well known as the founder of the system of administering medicine through inhalation—that is, taking them into the lungs as we breathe. By this means he effects results heretofore unknown in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, and asthma—a class of diseases which have always baffled the old medical practice. The energy and logic with which Dr. Hunter grapples the subjects on which he treats have already effected a revolution in the minds of men where his views are fully understood. We commend a careful perusal of the letters to our readers. They are instructive to all, while to invalids they may prove invaluable, particularly as Dr. Hunter is now on a professional visit to our city.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin, a war paper, is conducted by Peacock, & Co. No Peacock & Co., say they have ordered their reporters to tell nothing about the movements of troops. Can't you let 'em say a word about the progress of recruiting for Abe's army in the city of brotherly love? Has a full company been raised yet?

STILL HARPING.—The Louisville Democrat, some six months ago, had something to say about "this war begun by the Confederate States," and up to the present moment has got no farther ahead in history than this:

"Why this war was begun by the Confederate States no one has been able to tell."

THE Chicago Times has a cute way of dodging the ire of the Irrepressibles by publishing the Northern war reports and "violence" in the same column with the reports from the other side. Thus fiction and truth can be readily sifted out, and the intelligent reader get at the facts.

THE Journal's story about two hundred and forty fugitives in Kentucky, from East Tennessee, is now going the rounds of the Republican press, not one of which will ever give the true version. Those poor fugitives were a rabble rout of sand diggers going to join Lincoln's army at Camp Hoskins.

IF the Journal can spare time from traffic, we would like for it to tell us the verdict that Kentucky renders. Is it to join King Lincoln, to subjugate the South, or is it for Kentucky to make war upon Tennessee? The Journal talks about the "verdict" of Kentucky. What is it? Peace or war?

MURDER IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of Saturday says the coroner held an inquest, in Johnson county, on the body of a man who had been killed by a ball fired from a gun in the hands of some one unknown.

THE St. Louis Democrat reports the death of Lieut. House, of the 6th Missouri, who had attempted the spy upon Hardee's camp, and was shot.

ANOTHER VIOLATION.—The Indianapolis (Indiana) Journal, of Saturday, says: Twenty-three cases of rifled muskets were landed in Evansville on Tuesday, destined, we presume, for the Union men at Kentucky.

LOST.—On the evening of the 19th, a gold bracelet, with the initials of C. U. H. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

WOLF & DUBINSKY'S COT'S CARRIAGES.—We are now manufacturing the above carriages for all sizes of Co's's platoons. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, A. wholesale.

WOLF & DUBINSKY'S.
Corner of Fifth and Market.
July 6th.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

The Suppression of the Courier in Kentucky.

The Black Republican papers, both in and out of Kentucky, are exulting at the outrageous suppression of the circulation of the Louisville Courier in St. Louis. This villainous interference with our private rights and interests is applauded by those who may yet suffer from a similar cause and who will then howl in hideous style. The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes thus:

The lovers of Secession periodical literature were excited to-day by the intelligence that the circulation of the Louisville Courier was interrupted in Saint Louis. Since the Missouri Republican has been veering toward a support of the Government, the nearest way in which Rebel sympathizers could supply themselves with *patrons* to their mind was to subscribe to the Louisville Courier. Hence a heavy demand sprang up for that jewel of treason, and the first cry you heard on the crossing the river into St. Louis always was "Louisville Courier! Louisville Courier!" from the shrill throats of the new boys on every car.

There is a perfect reign of terror (equal to that during the French Revolution,) existing in this city at the present time. Whole families are leaving by scores. There is no exaggeration, but is sober reality. Men are now going round the city taking possession of all the white male inhabitants, and searching their political sentiments. The common opinion is, that if they intend, after September 1st, to take all the Secessionists in this city, and make them work upon the fortifications. If that is really their object, they will have a large reward, for nine-tenths, I verily believe, of the white population are anything but Unionists.

Jno. A. Brownlee, Esq., late President of our Police Board, who was arrested last week, and is now in the hands of the Adams Express Company at the same time received orders not to deliver the packages of that paper heretofore. The news agents of the city, who are living in the South, have been ordered to leave that section. Now let us see if they will have anything to say about this "outrage."

The Edward Taylor who is now a prisoner in Richmond is a rank Abolitionist; one of the irrepressible sort, who was not only for exterminating the South, but also those in the North who were in favor of compromise. He headed the crowd in the early stage of the game, in mobbing boats leaving Cincinnati, having produce on board for Louisville, or any Southern port, and he was the prime mover of the incendiary leaders who more than once endeavored to excite a mob to demolish the Cincinnati Enquirer office. He was the prime demagogue at the Abolition meeting at the Catholic Institute, and, in short, he would hang every person, North and South, who is not bound, body and breeches, to the Black Republican platform.

Such is Edward Taylor of Cincinnati, now, happily, a prisoner at Richmond.

THE accounts from the East team with mutinies among the volunteers, whose mutinies are loud and deep at the non-payment of their wages. Maybe the following order from the War Department has had something to do with it. It will be recollected that at the battle of Manassas, the Government paid the volunteers more than of arms, which the volunteers must have had, a piece of carelessness that the Government charges each \$12 for.

That is a heavy charge for an old musket, but as it is only a volunteer who has to suffer, by deducting it from his wages, it don't hurt the Government.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOLDIER FOR HIS ARMS.—Every soldier who loses his gun, whether on duty or on leave, is liable on the field of battle, or through neglect, to pay \$12, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. The severe enforcement of this rule will surely induce the men that they are responsible for the arms committed to their care by the Government.

ORDER of War Department.

Monday, August 25th, 1861. S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/4 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambric, lawns, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, embroidery, and lace.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and sizes.

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.
S. BARKER & CO.

Outrages by Federal Troops Against Kentucky—Violation of our Neutrality.

Intelligence was received here yesterday that on Friday preceding, a thousand and a half horsemen from Cairo had crossed the Ohio river, captured two Kentuckians in Ballard county, and carried them prisoners to Cairo. The Governor has immediately instructed Senator Johnson, of Paducah, to Cairo, investigate the facts, demand the restoration of the captives to their liberty, and report to him the result of his inquiry.

The above is a dispatch to the Governor, communicating the proceedings of a meeting of citizens at Paducah, in which the capture of citizens of Ballard is above mentioned, and the further fact that the Federal gun-boats, Conestoga, from Cairo, had seized the steamer Terry, at the wharf of Paducah, and were partly by citizens of that place, and regularly engaged in lawful commerce, and carried off for Cairo, or detained for protection and redress for such outrages, adding that, if the State Government could not, or would not afford it, they would compel it in self defense, to call on the Tennessee troops at Union City for aid. Later still, came another dispatch from Paducah, informing the Governor that the steamer Orr, from Louisville, had been seized by the crew of the Terry, and run up the Tennessee river, but that this seizure was not participated in by the citizens.

We do not feel at liberty, at present to report what has been done by the Governor in reference to these outrages. When it shall be proper to divulge his steps, it will be found that he has acted with wisdom and energy.—[Frankfort Yeoman, 34th.]

Card from Lieut. Henry.
It will be seen by the annexed card that Lieut. Henry has been the honor of being a participant in the late battle.

RUSSELLVILLE, August 22.
Editors Louisville Courier: In your issue of Saturday, 17th inst., I noticed my name among the officers acting in Gen. Lyon's command in the late battle of Springfield. I felt much honored, and I am proud for this place, and of course took no part in the engagement. On the 11th of this month, I resigned my position as Lieutenant in the U. S. A., and would be very thankful if you would correct the statement.

Yours respectfully,
M. W. HENRY.

STOP THE REBEL RECRAFTS.—We are reliably informed that a company of eighty men, enlisted in Northern Kentucky for the rebel army, passed through Cincinnati day before yesterday, undisturbed, and got off to Louisville, en route for Nashville and the Southern Confederacy. This thing has occurred before, and will occur again, unless vigorous and determined effort is made to stop it. In the present case, the rebels shipped for Cincinnati at Louisville, and the Southern Confederacy.

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The Reign of Terror in St. Louis—Evolution of the Facts—Suppression of the Press, &c.

St. Louis, Aug. 22, 1861.
Editors Louisville Courier: Although personally unacquainted with you, I feel as if I knew you, for I have known you, before this week commenced, from reading your invaluable paper. On Monday last our Lorris and Masters here, (represented in the person Mr. Jones,) expressed the sale of your paper in our city, for four or five dollars, and they are every minute expecting to have the New York Daily News suppressed for the same reason. You may judge from this what news we get from St. Louis.

There is a perfect reign of terror (equal to that during the French Revolution,) existing in this city at the present time. Whole families are leaving by scores. There is no exaggeration, but is sober reality. Men are now going round the city taking possession of all the white male inhabitants, and searching their political sentiments. The common opinion is, that if they intend, after September 1st, to take all the Secessionists in this city, and make them work upon the fortifications. If that is really their object, they will have a large reward, for nine-tenths, I verily believe, of the white population are anything but Unionists.

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The Fight at Charleston, Mo.

The St. Louis papers of Friday, through their correspondents at Bird's Point, have tremendous accounts of the fight at Charleston. The telegraphic report was terrible enough, but the paper correspondents outdo the telegraph. According to the Democrat, Col. Dougherty, with 300 of the "hell roving" Illinois regiment, put to flight 1,000 Rebels, killed 25, wounded 150, and took 10 horses and 50 or 60 men prisoners. The following extracts are from the Republican's account. It will be seen from this that the "Rebel" army did not exceed 300 men:

About three-quarters of a mile before reaching Charleston, our boys were challenged by a couple of companies of cavalry and some infantry. Finding that we were close to the enemy, Col. Dougherty gave the command to fire, and the Rebels received a volley from Company A. They retreated as quick as possible and took the road for Charleston. We kept close behind them.

Having reached the town they secreted themselves everywhere about thirty of them took possession of the Court House, and a Methodist Church. Our gallant Illinois soldiers rushed in upon them, firing a couple of volleys in the Court House and Court House. The enemy at first returned the fire, and then tried to jump the windows. We helped some of them jump by giving them some blue pills, and having possession of the two houses now went to making prisoners. Two cavalry men had been captured, and a third charge in the corridor. Since more had to surrender, as they saw that they were worsted.

Some of the sounders attempted to strike and fire at our boys after they were made prisoners. Colonel Dougherty took three prisoners, and got his collar bone badly hurt by a stroke with a rifle from a prisoner. He had to take his revolver and hit the fellow in the face before he could make him surrender. It was not our object to hold either church or court house, but the companies were rallied on the street.

In the engagement two companies, or part of them, numbering 120, took 21 prisoners, 19 horses, killed 25 Rebels, and wounded about as many. We lost one man of Company A, named Sharp. Lieut. Col. Ransom, of the 11th Illinois, received a shot in the right shoulder, and Johnson, of Company A, received a light wound in the calf. Sergeant Parks was shot in the leg. Corporal Perry was shot through the arm. Another private of Company A received a shot in the leg.

While the above engagement was going on, our boys were engaged in the track of the F. & C. R. R., headed by part of Company C, in command of Capt. Starlin, made their way to within one-fourth of a mile from Charleston. They then arrived and hearing the enemy approaching, hid behind the weeds along the track. About a minute after they sat down, nearly two hundred cavalry men charged upon them, and tried to resist that they "could not stand all day," that they had fifty thousand men as a reinforcement. At that time they felt confident of a glorious victory. While there, the balls and shot from our boys' rifles tore away the limbs of trees around them. With the assistance of one of their men, we got the Colonel to their hospital—old farm house—a quarter of a mile distant.

We laid them under a tree in the shade. Several of our wounded were lying around, and all of them received the same kind attentions. They asked us if we did not know how utterly useless it was to attempt to resist that they "could not stand all day," that they had fifty thousand men as a reinforcement. At that time they felt confident of a glorious victory. While there, the balls and shot from our boys' rifles tore away the limbs of trees around them. With the assistance of one of their men, we got the Colonel to their hospital—old farm house—a quarter of a mile distant.

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VERY LATEST NEWS.

MASS. REBELS G. AND FUGITIVE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Wednesday, August 28, 1861.

There will be a grand meeting of the people and anti-war party, near Lexington, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861.

Hon. J. J. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Since Saturday morning there has been some stir and many rumors in the city relative to capturing contraband goods, railroad collisions and chasing wagons. The result of our investigations lead to the fact that a number of wagons started to the interior, a few days ago, with coffee, tin, and some other articles, none of which were contraband. A self-constituted posse of men started to capture the goods, taking a special train to Boston. They overtook four wagons water bound at Rolling Ford, unable to get over. These they took charge of and started back to the railroad, but at a point near Boston on the Lebanon branch, a rail had been taken up, and the car with its contrabands and its capturers was thrown off, and several men were slightly bruised. Those hurt were Tom Jeffries, Frank Zeigler, and — Beck. The locomotive and passenger car passed safely over the break.

We learn that the train of wagons consisted of 6 or 8, and the party in charge had gone down the river some distance for a flat boat to ferry the wagons across, and was not aware that a special committee had received them of half their load, and all their trouble.

Examining trunks, breaking open letters and other unlawful acts are daily committed at the Nashville depot, and the people do not resist, or demand legal redress. According to the new order of things under the Lincoln rule all persons are supposed to be guilty until proved innocent. The laws of God and man are that all are presumed innocent until proved guilty. We invite attention to this case, from the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of Saturday.

STRICT SUCCESSION. — Governor Morton telegraphed to arrest a man on his way south by the name of Loyal Cowley. The Deputy Surveyor at Jeffersonville arrested him last night as he got off the cars. Mr. Cowley demanded an examination of his trunk before a United States Commissioner, which was granted him before Judge Hawk of this city. Nothing was elicited from him to show him guilty of anything. His papers showed him to be a New York collector on his way south with large quantities of over-due protested paper on Southern dealers.

According to the paper reports, Thomas Francis Meagher has said many things about the battle at Bull Run or Manassas. Among others, he is reported to have said that in "every instance when the Federal infantry came in contact with that of the Confederates, the latter were overthrown." That don't quite tally with Col. Heintzelman's and Col. Sherman's official reports. They state that regiment after regiment were advanced against single regiments of the Southerners, and were repulsed with great disorder, and some never rallied again.

Rev. Mr. J. A. Kinson, Principal of the Bardonia Female Institute, the fourth session of which commences the second Monday in September, is now in the city, and will remain until Wednesday next. Persons wishing to patronize that institution, can see him by leaving word at Messrs. Tripp & Craig's, on Fourth between Jefferson and Market streets, or by dropping a note to him, to care of Tripp & Craig, in Postoffice. Announcements can be had at Tripp & Craig's.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS AND PROVISIONS. — The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says: Authentic intelligence from Louisville, states that the Northern force near Louisville, succeeded in affecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces, as also one Northern prisoner and a number of tory prisoners.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican of Saturday, that a Mr. Mathany, an oyster dealer from Baltimore, was dragged in the Virginia Hotel, St. Louis, and while there, the 24th, to the hospital, after being robbed of \$300 in gold. He was in there nine days, and says the drug was administered in a glass of ale.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY TENNESSEANS. — We understand that some two hundred Tennesseans have invaded Kentucky. They passed through Danville a few days since on route for Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard county. Kentucky having been invaded by Tennesseans, it becomes our citizens to rise as one man and drive the ruthless invaders from our soil.

OBSTRUCTING THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD. — We learn that yesterday, Sunday, morning a party of men, said to be acting under the direction of the managers of the road, had a portion of the track torn up some five miles this side of the Tennessee line. — The people of Franklin, Ky., turned out and compelled them to replace the rails.

The New York Times, in dilating upon the campaign, says we, the Federals, made a "fool-hardy attack upon Manassas." The editor, who tries to be great for a small chap, knows that the Grand Army didn't get within four miles of Manassas.

The late fight at Charleston, Mo., fluctuates considerably, from a big to a little affair, and from a little to a big thing. Gen. Fremont, the paper suppressor, dispatches that 330 Federal put 1,300 Rebels to flight, &c.

The St. Louis papers of Thursday evening announce the arrival of Col. Baker's Indiana regiment, 800 strong, and the 27th Ohio. The 1st Iowa had been disbanded and started home.

Isiah Hopwood, a boy of some 9 years of age, disappeared from his home Saturday morning, and has not been heard of since. He had on white cotton pants, and a black soft hat.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT. — An encampment of State Guard, near Glasgow, Ky., has named their encampment Camp Vallandigham, in honor of the fearless Ohio Congressman.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that among the prisoners there is a free negro who came as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut regiments.

The Bowling Green Gazette says that Mr. Marcus Whitesides is not a Lincoln spy. We are glad to hear it.

Can the St. Louis papers tell us what has become of the war steamer Hannibal City?

FROM CAMP VALLANDIGHAM.
Honor to Whom Honor is Due.
Runy Weather—Battalion Drill—
Arrival of Cavalry—Brooms and
Brush, &c.

FROM GEN. FELLOW. — A deserter from Gen. Pillow's army came on board the steamer Memphis, at D. G. Tooth Bend, on Thursday, and reports the Rebels under Gen. Pillow as having advanced north as far as Skyston, with a force of 40,000 men, one-half armed, and the balance poorly equipped with clothing. They had 300 of our troops on Wednesday morning attacked 500 Rebels near Charleston, killed 12, wounded 20, and took some guns. They had also taken 20 more horses from the Rebels.

The latter is another version of the Charleston battle. Here is still another, which looks more truthful than any yet. It is from the Memphis Avalanche, of Monday:

It seems that a detachment of Captain O'Donnell's cavalry, from Point Pleasant, Mo., consisting of thirty-one men, had been out "prospecting," and had camped within a few miles of Bird's Point, it is said, without putting out any pickets. The enemy came upon them suddenly in the night, and the result was every man of them were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Bird's Point—Captain O'Donnell being among the number.

That's Gen. Fremont's army of 1,300. A "FEELER." — It is said that Rousseau paraded his brigade through the streets of the city on Saturday to test the feeling of the people. If this be so, his reception was anything but flattering. He received with no demonstration—no evidence of rejoicing—only with defiant shouts for "Jeff Davis."

The news from Paducah is deeply interesting. It is said that the people of that section of the State will appeal to Tennessee for protection if it is not afforded by the State authorities of Kentucky.

We have heard it suggested that the command of the Kentucky forces at Camp Boone and Burnett will be tendered to Gen. A. Sydney Johnston, of this State, who has recently been in command of the Federal forces in Utah.

We learn from the Nicholasville Democrat that J. J. McAfee, Esq., arrested for shooting Wm. McDowell, on the day of the election, has been admitted to four thousand dollars bail.

Mails from the South, by the American Letter Express Company, will be ready for delivery this morning.

Maj. Stiemens, of Fort Pickens, fame, was in Cincinnati, Friday.

Thanks to Adams' Express for Memphis papers of Saturday.

From the Memphis Appeal of Saturday, we copy the following in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon Kentuckians in Ballard county and Paducah, and further intelligence of the battle near Springfield:

Important from Kentucky—The People Aroused.
We were permitted yesterday by a friend to see a telegram from Paducah, giving information in reference to an important movement among the Southern Rights men of that place. It states that the late meeting of the Southern Rights men of that place, held on the morning of the 22d inst., for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the arrest of two Kentuckians, Ball and Johnson, by the Southern forces, was a success. Resolutions were passed, requesting Governor Magoffin to give proper protection to citizens of that section against the repetition of similar outrages upon the rights of liberty and property, and the neutrality of the State, and announcing that if the Governor refuse or fail to give protection, they call on Tennesseans and the Confederate States. The information is further given that Gov. Magoffin had responded by telegraph to the resolutions, assuring them that he would give the aid in his power, and instructing Dr. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of the Paducah chapter, to visit Cairo, and demand of Gen. Fremont by what authority the arrest and capture of Ball and Johnson were made, and to report to him immediately.

This is an important move, and will bring the "rugged issue" of violated neutrality to the front in Kentucky. We trust that it may be followed by a protest from Gov. Magoffin similar to the one issued by the gallant Jackson, of Missouri, summoning the people of the State to arms.

THE BATTLE OF OAK HILL—FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.
Col. James McIntosh, who commanded the Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Rifles at the battle of Oak Hill, on the 10th inst., arrived in the city yesterday, on route for Richmond, bearing dispatches from Gen. M. M. Johnson to President Davis. The colonel, having left Springfield on the 14th inst., furnishes us some reliable information in relation to that victory, which corrects many false impressions that are prevalent throughout the city.

The force of the enemy engaged in the conflict, he represents at between nine and ten thousand strong, which we think probably, notwithstanding the aid of Gen. Fremont that they only reached eight thousand.

Our whole force, under both McClellan and Price, positively ascertained only 13,000, of whom 5,000 were infantry, the remainder cavalry; and at no time more than 8,000 of our troops engaged in the fight.

The Missouri infantry fought gallantly, only a few of the cavalry showing the effect of the enemy's fire. The Yankees, making "masterly retreat" from the field of conflict.

Col. McIntosh thinks that the Federal loss was larger than their accounts represent, and estimates that at least one hundred and fifty of their dead on the field the day after the battle.

(Reported Excessively for the Louisville Courier.)

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

ASSAULT.—John Crook took out an assault warrant against John Alston, Jr. The proof was not sufficient to sustain the charge, and the warrant was dismissed.

DRUNK.—John Keenan was arrested on the charge of drinking too much of mead, which was found in his pocket. He was committed for two months in default of \$100 bail.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—Michael Feider was arrested, charged with obtaining from Jno. Rider, money under false and fraudulent pretenses. The proof did not sustain the charge and he was discharged.

PEACE WARRANT.—Jas. Cunningham sued out a peace warrant against A. Shafer. The warrant was dismissed.

THE MISSOURI STATESMAN EXTRA has these additional items of the battle of Springfield, and the death of Gen. Lyon.

Gen. Lyon was killed by a single shot from a rifle in the hands of a private from Bates county. His horse was also killed. The Missouri boys, wishing to preserve a memento of Gen. Lyon, plucked hairs from the tail of his horse, almost stripping that catted appendage of the last one.

Gen. Lyon was shot through the heart, and was buried by the Confederate troops on the farm of W. S. P. Gen. Sigel was once taken prisoner, but was rescued by a portion of the Federal forces.

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Wiser Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, Mo., 2d Regt. Ill. Cav., 1st Div. 1st Corps, U. S. Army, is expected to arrive here to-day.

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Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Order from Postmaster General.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.

A BOGUS GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

200 DISLOYAL EMPLOYEES.

SEIZURE OF STORES.

SLANDER ON BRECKINRIDGE.

MORE ARRESTS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Mr. Potter's investigating committee reports about 200 employees in the several departments cannot be relied upon as loyal.

(Special to the N. Y. Times.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Rebels in the vicinity of Taylor's Tavern, about five miles from Fort Corcoran, took flight last night. They fired five rounds of artillery at an imaginary foe.

Seven wagon loads of flour were seized this morning on the way to Virginia.

Major General's arrest was a so-called "raid" for his refusal to take the oath of allegiance, but also on other good and sufficient grounds.

Gen. McDowell is appointed to command the divisions composed of the brigades of Gen. Key and Wadsworth.

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From Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 25.—In cleaning out the office of Mr. Farnham, a mail bag was found filled with letters, &c., for Seccessionists in Alabama and Georgia, some of them exposing the treason of home politicians.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

The general market was quiet to-day with but little of importance transpiring. The receipts of wheat continue moderate and hardly equal to the demand, and the market closed firm at 56c for prime red and white. Groceries are firm with a fair demand. Sugars are unchanged. Molasses has advanced. The market closing firm at 35c. Coffee is in good demand; prices are firm but unchanged. Rice has advanced to 10c. We have another advance to notice in shooting. Potatoes are dull and unsettled with nothing doing.

Exchanges are dull with rare transactions, eastern selling at 1/2c, per cent. Premium, the highest rate, at 10c. per cent. discount. New Orleans is not wanted, the nominal rates being 2 1/2c per cent. saying. There is no change in the produce market.

Daily Review Louisville Market.

WHEAT AND GRAIN.—Sales of 200 bushels at 56c for prime red, 1,700 bushels at 56c for white, 200 bushels at 56c for small; sales of oats from wagon at 20c.

POTATOES.—Sales of 35 bushels at 10c for prime, 200 bushels at 10c for small; sales of 35 bushels at 10c for prime, 200 bushels at 10c for small.

COFFEE.—Sales of 184 bushels, size 4 at 34c; 35; 45 at 35c; 50 at 36c; 60 at 37c; 70 at 38c; 80 at 39c; 90 at 40c; 100 at 41c; 110 at 42c; 120 at 43c; 130 at 44c; 140 at 45c; 150 at 46c; 160 at 47c; 170 at 48c; 180 at 49c; 190 at 50c; 200 at 51c; 210 at 52c; 220 at 53c; 230 at 54c; 240 at 55c; 250 at 56c; 260 at 57c; 270 at 58c; 280 at 59c; 290 at 60c; 300 at 61c; 310 at 62c;